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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Keep in touch with the rangers. est U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the near-6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to larger than you need.

of their escaping from control. Don't make them weather or where there is the slightest danger 5. BONFIRES.-Never build bonfires in windy water or earth.

even for a short time, without quenching it with 4. LEAVING CAMP. - Never leave a camp fire,

brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near 3. MAKING CAMP. - Build a small camp fire.

them into brush, leaves, or needles. pinch out the fire defore leaving them. Don't throw arette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or 2. TOBACCO.-Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cig-

it in two defore you throw it away. 1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break

MOUNTAINS.

FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE SIX BULES

purpose and guide to some one. may mean nothing to you, but were put there for a definite Notices, and other posters you find on the Forest. They Do not destroy or mutilate the Fire Warnings, Grazing

elers by mutilating these signs. ranch, or ranger station. Do not inconvenience other travindiente the direction and distance to the nearest settlement, at the intersection of all the principal roads and trails which For the convenience of travelers, signs have been placed

good camping can be found almost anywhere.

Many other routes across the Forest are accessible, and

Oreek to Salina. You may also go west to the main road to From Seven Mile you can go to Fish Lake or down Lost Niotche creeks, where good fishing can be obtained.

Lake or go northeast into Sheep Valley and visit Yogo and but entirely passable. From U. M. you may return to Fish good. The road from Fish Lake into U. M. Valley is rough Fishing in the Fremont River and in the U. M. Creek is full of brook trout.

a camping ground Seven Mile is excellent and the stream is The road from Fish Lake into Seven Mile is rough, but as pounds and fish as large as 21 pounds have been eaught. Many fish are eaught at the lake that weigh from 8 to 15 The most popular trip is to Fish Lake and into Seven Mile.

may be of assistance in planning your summer outing. The following description of routes and camp grounds camper can then use the same place to build a fire. the fire; or dig a pit and wall it with rock. Another mable material for a considerable distance around

Always clean the ground of all debris and inflamgrounds clean, leaving them attractive to the next comer. careful with your camp fires and by keeping your camp valuable property, in which you have an interest, by being Forest you can assist the Forest Service in earing for this If you are a camper or have occasion to go on the National or if water is not available, cover thoroughly with dirt. Always extinguish your fire by pouring water on it,

generally in the valleys below you.

tic water supply for campers, and for farmers, and the public Remember that these mountain streams furnish the domes-Do not contaminate the water in springs and creeks. leave a clean, sanitary camping ground for the next visitor. bury all noxious and unsightly rubbish. You will then camp is moved it will take but a minute to fill the hole and from the water and throw into it all eamp refuse. When When you establish camp, dig a hole at a safe distance camp refuse.

Do not leave camp fires burning, and bury all SUGGESTIONS TO CAMPERS.

the hearty cooperation of every traveler is essential. protected from fire and kept clean and sanitary. To do this ed tsum it sequed teakid sit sorves of at resorve and II. districts of the Forest are indicated on the map.

ing, Salina, Utah (Telephone No. 2). of Fishlake National Forest are in the Bank Build-The headquarters of the Forest Supervisor in charge

The headquarters of the rangers in charge of the various

reporting fires to the nearest ranger or supervisor. ing on the Forest. You can help protect the Forest by the conduct of your private business while traveling or stayranger station. You may use this line at a nominal price in There is a telephone at nearly every lookout point and of telephone line on this Forest for fire protection purposes. The Forest Service has erected and maintains many miles

route of travel is known. ness, accident, or business, word can be sent to your ally through the Forest. If you are needed in case of sickplace where you can be located. The rangers ride continucall at the stations and leave your name, address, and the your stay on the Forest a pleasant one. You will do well to places. They can give you information that will help make The Forest officers know all the roads, trails, and camping

LEAVE WORD AT THE RANGER STATION.

State. Use but do not abuse these privileges. the mountains in accordance with the game laws of the feed for your horses, and to fish in the streams and hunt in places, welcome to all the wood you need for camp fires, for you and your children. You are free to use the camping It is public property, which the Forest Service holds in trust year to protect the timber and other resources of this Forest. The Government is spending thousands of dollars each

confiagration with its consequent loss of life and property. or trail, and this thoughtfulness on your part may save a effort and forethought to drop these in the dust of the road pipe, or an unextinguished match. It requires but little an unextinguished cigar or cigarette, the ashes from a Many disastrous fires have been started from the butt of Build your fire in the open and not against a tree.

liable to smolder for days. logs. The fire may appear to be extinguished but is Never build a fire against rotten or water-soaked are safe and leave them only when you know they are out. further loss by starting fires only where you know they the result of carelessness with camp fires. Help to prevent done by forest fires in the past. Much of this damage was You can see in many places the damage that has been

Game and stock are destroyed and often human life is in killed, ditches are clogged, and reservoirs filled with silt. below. Erosion begins and the streams are muddy, fish are dry weather, when it is needed for irrigation on the farms of the soil moisture; this means less water in the streams in The destruction of the cover hastens evaporation and run-off is ruined and the grazing capacity of the range is decreased. means increased taxes on private property. The forage crop the receipts from its sale used for roads and schools. This make a livelihood. The county has lost the 35 per cent of

the cutting of this timber are deprived of an opportunity to Several hundred people who would have been employed in amount to thousands of dollars, is not all the loss entailed. The destruction of the sale value of timber, while it may fires. A forest fire is much easier prevented than controlled.

Carelessness with fire during the dry season means forest

DANGER FROM FIRE.

vicinity. The value of this stock is estimated at \$1,250,000. stock is all owned by small farmers and stockmen in the head of sheep are grazed within the Fishlake Forest. This During the summer season 20,000 head of eattle and 70,000 surrounding farming lands and for grazing.

\$640,000. The Forest is important as a watershed for the over 218,000,000 feet of timber with an estimated value of on the west and the Colorado River on the east, and contains it is located on the divide between the Sevier Lake drainage The Fishlake Mational Forest has an area of 723,390 acres.

ECONOMIC AVENE OF THE FISHLAKE FOREST.

nereasing rapidly in their new home. them upon the open range. The elk are now doing well and Dasture within the preserve for a year and then turned three cars of elk from Wyoming and confined them in a years ago the State Fish and Game Department shipped in Still to the north is the Fish Lake Game Preserve. Several

FISH LAKE GAME PRESERVE.

able to see into seven counties of Utah from the top of this one of the highest peaks in the State. On a clear day one is Here is Mt. Marvin, rising to an elevation of 11,800 feet, main streams forming the Dirty Devil or Fremont River. To the north of Fish Lake is Seven Mile River, one of the rall bas ling A pril and May.

over in November and the ice does not break up until the comfortable both evening and morning. The lake freezes freezing nearly every night, so that a heavy coat or wrap is Even in summer the thermometer at the lake will drop to

deep. Its bed is at an attitude of over 9,000 feet above The lake is about 7 miles long and in places exceedingly automobile or team.

Richfield, and can be reached by a fair road with either climate. It is located 45 miles from Salina and 40 miles from Fish Lake has many beautiful camping places and a cool

many are caught weighing from 12 to 20 pounds. The steel-head and mackinaw are becoming very large, and eastern brook trout, rainbow, steel-head and mackinaw. the lake with six additional varieties, among which are the The State Fish and Game Department has now stocked early settlers.

furnished an important item of diet for the Indians and account of their great number. In the early days these fish tor spawning, and provide a very picturesque sight, on these trout go up the small streams running into the lake, about two pounds in weight. In the spring of the year type, the meat being red and very firm, and the fish average trout with which it abounds. These trout are a distinct Utah. It is so named because of the great number of native always been and is to day one of the chief pleasure resorts of Lake, which is located within its boundaries. This lake has The Fishlake Mational Forest derives its name from Fish

TO THE PUBLIC.

SYNOPSIS OF FISH AND GAME LAWS.

By Act of the Legislature approved March 13, 1913, amended March 23, 1915, it is unlawful to fish in any waters in Utah with a hook and line, except between February 15 and March 31, inclusive, and between June 15 and November 30, inclusive. It is unlawful to angle in Fish Lake, Panquitch Lake, or Strawberry Reservoir, except between June 15 and November 30, inclusive. It is unlawful to commit any act of trespass upon private lands; or to fish at any time between 9 p. m., and 3 a. m.; or to fish by fire or than 8 inches long or any trout, mountain herring, or other game fish less than 6 inches long; for any person to catch more than 15 pounds of fish in one day, or to have in possession at any one time more than 50 pounds of any or all varieties of fish.

It is unlawful to ship or transport or carry any fish or game out of the State, except on a permit specially issued by the State Fish Commissioner. It is unlawful to sell, or to have in possession with intent to sell, any kind of trout, or landlocked salmon, herring, or black bass; or any game animal or bird protected by law.

The use of electricity, poison, drugs, quicklime, powder, or other explosive, for the purpose of taking fish, is prohibited. There are no waters in any of the National Forests in which it is lawful to use a siene. It is unlawful to fish from the back of a horse or to travel up or down stream on horseback while fishing for trout or mountain herring. All articles, substances, devices or apparatus, for unlawfully taking fish or game are subject to confiscation.

It is unlawful for any person to kill or hunt deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, otter, beaver, or any other game animal, or to catch or hold in confinement any of said animals or their young, except that any citizen of Utah, who has obtained a license to hunt, may kill one deer between October 1 and October 15, except in Tooele County, which is closed. It is a misdemeanor to hunt any of the animals mentioned in this paragraph with a dog or dogs.

It is unlawful for any person to shoot at, kill, or hunt for, or to rob or destroy any nest, egg or young, of any partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, grouse, pheasant, quail, or mourning dove. It is lawful, however, to kill quail in Wash ington, Garfield, and Kane Counties, between September 1 and February 1, following, and in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Utah, San Pete, Sevier, Uintah, Carbon, Garfield, and Kane Counties, during the month of October, and in Iron County between October 1 and November 30; and lawful to kill sage hens, blue grouse, and willow grouse in all the counties of the State from September 1 to September 15; and in Rich and Uintah Counties from August 15 to September 15; and mourning doves from August 15 to August 31. It is unlawful for any person to kill in any one day or have in his possession at any one time more than 8 sage hens or grouse or 15 quail or mourning doves.

It is unlawful to kill, take, or shoot at, or to rob or destroy any egg, nest or young of any swan, mourning dove, pelican, gull, owl, lark, whippoorwill, hawk, blackbird, thrush, snowbird, swallow, robin, shore bird, or other insectivorous or omnivorous (seed eating) bird. The English sparrow, blue heron, squak, or magpie are not protected. Pelicans and hooded mergansers may be killed by the permission of the State Comissioner.

It is unlawful for any person to take, kill, wound, shoot at, or have in possession, or to rob or to destroy any nest, egg, or young, of any wild duck, goose, or snipe; except that not more than 12 geese or 25 of all the birds mentioned in this section, in any one day, may be taken during the season allowed therefor, which commences on October 1 and closes on December 31, in all counties of the State, except that the season closes March 15 in Washington, Kane, San Juan, Grand, and, Uintah Counties. In San Pete, Beaver, Emery, Garfield, Wasatch, Iron, Millard, and Juab Counties, there is a further open season each year, which begins February 15 and closes March 15. It is unlawful to take, kill, or shoot at any of said birds between 6:45 p. m., and 6:30 a. m., the day following, during September or October; or between 5:35 p. m., and 7 a. m., in December; or between 6:45 p. m., and 6:30 a. m., during all other portions of the open season. It is unlawful for any person to hunt any kind of game or

to fish for any kind of fish, whether protected or not, without

first having procured a license so to do; or to refuse to pro-

duce the license for inspection when requested so to do by the State Commissioner or his deputy. Such license, entitling the holder to hunt and kill such game animals and game birds and to fish for and catch such numbers and varieties of fish as are permitted by law and subject to the restrictions and regulations imposed by law, may be issued at prices as follows:

To any male person over 12 years of age who is a citizen of the United States and an actual and bona fide resident of the State of Utah, \$1.25; to any male person over 12 years of age who is a citizen of the United States, but not an actual bona fide resident of the State of Utah, \$5; to any male person over 12 years of age who is not a citizen of the United States, \$15.

Female and male persons under the age of 12 are not required to procure any license; and any person except an alien may hunt for and kill rabbits without a license.

It is unlawful to hunt or kill any game animal or game bird within the limits of the Fish Lake Game Preserve shown in outline on the map on the reverse side hereof.

REMIEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country. Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it. This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Fishlake National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

For synopsis of State Game Laws see page 7

MAP

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

AND

DIRECTIONS TO

CAMPERS AND TRAVELERS

